

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[PRICE 6D.]

NEW COMPANIES

On noticing such new adventures as they from time to time be brought before the public, it is hardly necessary to observe, that we must not be considered in any way as doubting the correctness of the information conveyed (which, unfortunately, too often requires such cautious investigation), but merely lay such particulars before our readers as we may glean from newspapers, advertisements, &c., to call their attention to, and make them conversant with, the subject.

THE CALLINGTON MINES COMPANY.

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This company is established for taking and working the copper and lead ores situated at Redmond, near Callington, late belonging to the Redmond Consolidated Mining Company. The late company expended about 25,000 on these mines, and had raised 17,000, worth of ores; but, just as they had come to a promising copper lode, and as the capabilities of the mine were just being developed, expenditures were obliged to be suspended, in consequence of the shareholders refusing to pay further calls, at a time when there was no reasonable ground for supposing that 5000*l.* would have brought them to profitable working. The Callington Mines Company is to consist of 1000 shares, to be regulated and controlled on the cost-book or deed system, and, at the meetings, each shareholder is to be entitled to one vote for every share he may hold. Messrs. Samuel Harper, John Peter, and Percival N. Johnson, have reported on the present state of the mines, in a most favourable manner, in which they recommend some extensive workings, to explore the vein, and see the lodes at greater depths, the erection of a 50-inch cylinder engine, &c.—which expenses, extending over two years, is calculated at under 5,000*l.*; and it is expected much ore will be obtained during this period, and eventually prove a profitable and lasting concern.

BRITISH HOLLANDS DISTILLERY COMPANY.
This company, or "association for the production of home Hollands, kiedies, and other spirituous liquors," is about being formed, for the purpose of carrying out, to the fullest extent, some important improvements made the distillery of Messrs. Heslop, Warner, and Co., of Liverpool, requiring the capital for their development than a private firm can command. Great advantages are offered, by the establishment of the company, to spirit dealers, and extended benefit to the community at large. It is stated that the British Hollands is literally identical in flavour with the old and long famed Schiedam—the same oily mellowness, pleasant aroma, of great purity, and the greatest legal strength; the price being 16s. per gallon, while the duty alone on the foreign is 22s. 6d. Their brandies are stated to require age alone to render them equal to any Cognac ever imported, and which will be sold at 18s. while French brandies are rarely obtained for less than 30s. The fact of the works of the company being in full operation at Liverpool, is a sufficient security to the public that the undertaking is neither visionary or speculative. The nominal capital is proposed to be 100,000*l.* in 20,000 shares, of each—a deposit of 2*l.* per share to be paid, and which is confidently expected will be sufficient to establish the company, but no further call is to be made for more than 1*l.* at three months' notice. The management of the company is to be vested in nine directors; the first number to continue in office three years, when they retire annually, but are eligible for re-election.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA LAND COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL LAND AND MINERAL INVESTMENT COMPANY.
A French company, with headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce, and
for the properties of another land company, and in giving that of the above
company, we would need more exact than that it is the duty of the Government at once
make an effort to render the valuable tracts of land possessed by the different
companies available to our industries but unemployed countrymen, which it
is impossible for those companies to do since, however generous they may be, and
especially when it is considered how liberally the proprietors have been spend-
ing their own savings, how patiently they have waited for a number
years without any recompense, themselves, to the extent of the advance
the money for their remuneration, by which they are really conferring a great
benefit on the mother country in times like the present. Wherever a public com-
pany has obtained some privileges in any of our colonies there have they become a
liens for the settlement of the province, and a *pond d'appui* for any others who
have preceded them in colonization. In a few years hence these companies
will be able, and they will be, to be looked upon in the proper light—namely, as
elements of our colonies' prosperity.

holders of one national prosperity.

The city of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company purchased from Crown, in 1864, a tract containing upwards of half a million of acres of the most fertile land, situated in the country of York, in New Brunswick, on which they have expended considerable sums in making roads, clearing land, building houses, mills, bridges, &c., the whole of which tract is of easy access from the sea ports, by one of these roads, and many navigable rivers. St. John is the principal port of commerce, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants, from which place emigrants are sent by steam vessels up the river St. John, to Fredericton, the seat of government, and contiguous to the company's lands. Fredericton is the seat of government, and contains about 4,000 inhabitants; it is prettily situated on a point of land, for its soil and picturesque scenery, is not surpassed by any part of the province. Stanley is the company's chief town and settlement, and is about twenty miles distant from Fredericton, and contains about 1,000 residents, to dispose of land, and business, to put timber, and transport the general supplies, and the

Large of the company, has extended about sixty-five miles in length, and its width is twenty to thirty miles, and are watered by the Miramichi, the Tanx, the Shevach, the Tay, and other smaller rivers, the banks of which are extremely rich, and, owing to their uniting with the noble river St. John, offer great inducement for settlement. The climate of New Brunswick is remarkably healthy, congenial to the natives of Great Britain and Ireland; and it is not at all subject to those epidemics so common to the southern and western states of America. The chief part of the company's tract consists of rich and fertile alluvial land, improved and ready for cultivation, and the soil is everywhere of the best quality, and everywhere with fine forest trees, such as the maple, the birch, the spruce, &c. It may be a few leagues here and there closer to the banks of the rivers. Such a tract, when cleared of the timber, will yield a succession of crops of wheat, barley, Indian corn, potatoes, &c., equal in quality to the same produce raised in England. The soil is also well suited to the growth of hemp and flax, which could produce there to any extent. Its natural advantages may be said to equal those any portion of America, whether the agriculture is commerce, and there only a moderate assistance to secure its prosperity. In this province they will find a tract of fertile land, valuable for its abundance, with game, abundance of fish on its banks, and a rich mineral land, with a copper, and numerous rivers and streams, and a great number of the best timber in the world.

to carry its probe from the interior to the sea ports. *Synaldis*.—When the settler has selected a farm amongst rich verdant lands as his seat of abode, he sets down the trees on the site of his intended habitation, and the trees of the garden, including, of course, the banana, being constructed in the most simple manner, by means of a succession of logs laid one another, the houses are closed with mud or clay, and the roof is covered with palm, or reeds of burch or sycamore trees. In the centre of the cabin a square pit or hole is dug, for the purpose of preserving potatoes or other vegetables during winter. Many new settlers, who have the means, build houses at first in a better style, the majority of emigrants put up with mere cabins for a few years, when all Indian settlers may get a comfortable house erected. Previous to the cultivation of most seeds, the ground first is set on fire, which consumes all the bracken and weeds, and the seed is then sown in the soil, and the seed is pulled away for use as fuel. If the ground be intended for grain, it is generally cleared, and sown in rice, or the maize, and the seed covered in with a hoe, or harrow, drawn by a bullock. With such rude preparation, however, three successive good crops are raised without manure; intercalate lands, being fertilized by irrigation, never fail any. Potatoes are planted, in new land, in broad hollows, sown up with hoe, two or three inches deep and about forty in circumference, in which these few seeds are planted, and covered over with the hoe. Indian corn, pumpkins, melons, peas, and beans, are cultivated in new land in the same manner as potatoes. Three of all these vegetable crops, and of grain seeds, are sown over the soil, in the order, by means of a hand reed, a hand hoe, and a stick, one in some grass and the rest after potatoes, without any tillage, except pulling up the seed with a reed, and in followed the third year by oats. When the crops are reaped from the soil, which is in about two years, the plough may be used, and the system of husbandry followed which is most approved.

can be dimmed by his slow, dark, indolent and selfish mood. He has been nothing but a liar in everything in New Brunswick, where there may be found one, in the period of a few years, by treating and ignoring a small farm of 100 to 150 acres, with two to fifty acres cultivated, and stocked with hogs, sheep, cows, pigs, sheep, and poultry. In 1855, a settler of a small water cultivation, with an immense stock of hogs, sheep, and cows, a large dwelling house, a handsome tract of timber, several outbuildings, and various mills turned by water, with seven years previous was not worth

and had plenty blizzards to a most of heavy snow, least with difficulty. The spring may be said to commence now after the 1st of April, as soon as the ice disappears from the bays, lakes, and streams. Ploughing is at the end of April, and in May the weather is generally dry and clear, when vegetation proceeds most rapidly. Gardening now commences, and hence the different departments of vegetables, fruits, and flowers, commonly ripened. Potatoes are planted about the latter end of May, and barley ripens if some failure the end of June; and trawling used is sown about the 1st of July. The summer is commonly dry—namely, in June, July, and August, the being, as it is in England. The mowing commences at the end of July, and, as the weather is commonly very dry, it is not so bad this month in mowing, being in season in August. The nights in the month are generally the most beautiful in Europe, and the air, notwithstanding the heat of the preceding day, is always pure, and the waters of the sea, rivers, and, generally speaking, the atmosphere is similar to that of England. The wheat harvest commences in the middle of August. Potatoes and turnips are left out until the middle or end of October, and *p-mania* may remain in the ground all winter, as they are dug when dry up in the spring. In some wheat, if snow-coverage, will succeed well. In October the weather is extremely pleasant, as the storm, the difficulty which occurs some occasionally. The waters of the sea at this period are very calm, and the winds are generally light, collecting the sea breeze, which brings a clear and mildness peculiar to American scenery. However the weather is moist, but the days are perfectly dry; water are not, and prognostics are made for winter. The winter lasts longer and is more than in England. It commences about the end of November, and at the close continues to be very established, when the streams and lakes are frozen completely, the ground is covered with snow a foot or more. Sometimes in the month of May water remains, but during the last few years it has not all the water, as they must have a shorter season the more depth. The season is closed in

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Laws.—The government, institutions, and state of society, in New Brunswick are copied to the feelings and habits of people from the United Kingdom, and are a transcript of the constitution of England. No local laws can be recognized that are repugnant to the laws of England; nor the least tax on property, or duty on imported articles, be levied, except by the consent of the inhabitants, through their representatives.

Note.—Emigrants who may desire further information than we can find space for, can receive it, and also peruse the letters of emigrants to their friends, by applying at the offices of the company, 5, Cornhill court, London.

MAY 2.—THE PRESIDENT in the chair.—No papers were read, and the evening was occupied by a renewed discussion on brick-making. A model of Mr. Hunt's machine for making bricks and tiles was exhibited, with several specimens of its produce; its action was described to be that the tempered clay was placed in a hopper, the front and back of which were formed by the peripheries of two drum wheels, covered by endless cloth webs, which, descending, simultaneously carry down a continuous supply of clay of the exact length and width of a brick, while a frame is projected forward at given intervals, so as to determine and cut off the requisite thickness, which is received upon a pallet board, which is brought forward by an endless chain; this operation being constantly repeated, about 1200 bricks are made per hour, with the attendance of two men and three boys to feed the machine, to turn it, and to carry away the bricks. These bricks appeared to be more compact, and better formed, than those made by hand, and were stated to be one sixth stronger.—A description was also given of the process invented by Mr. Frouser, for forming tiles, tesserae, &c., by compressing dry, and, finally, ground, clay, by means of hydrostatic pressure, into moulds, whenever it was carried directly to the kiln, without any preparatory drying; the specimens exhibited, were very remarkable, they were very dense and equal throughout in texture, their edges were as sharp as if they had been chiselled; it was stated that a small hexagonal brick had withstood a pressure of thirty-five tons without crushing, and that a 9-inch brick, made by the same process, would bear ninety tons. The process has, up to the present time, been only used for making buttons and other small objects, with the exception of some tiles, or slabs, for being painted, but it was about to be extensively applied. An interesting discussion ensued, on the general mode of manufacturing bricks, going back as far as the construction of the brick Pyramids of Egypt, when the materials employed were aluminous sand and chopped straw; the Romans, who used finely levigated clay, made small thin bricks of greater density, and made the mortar for building a considerable length of time before it was used; the Dutch and other foreign bricks were also mentioned, as was the use of ashes in the making of bricks, near London, and it was stated that the reason of their use was that the material being loam rather than clay, the ashes gave it tenacity, and, at the same time, by burning slowly in the heart of the bricks, a more equal amount of vitrification was obtained, than could be by any other means, without pulverizing such material.

The monthly ballot took place, when the following candidates were duly elected:—Messrs. A. Grive and J. Chisholm, as members; Messrs. J. A. Macpherson, A. Spence, G. B. Macle, and H. S. Lindsay, as associates. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and approved. The following papers will be read:—"Observations on the Periodical Drainage of the Reservoir of the Subterraneous Reservoir in the Chalk basin of London," by the Reverend J. C. Clutterbuck at the Institution, May 31st, 1843, by the Reverend J. C. Clutterbuck;—"Description of a Water-Meter," by P. Carmichael;—"Description of Machines for Raising and Lowering Miners," by J. Taylor, M. Inst. C.E.

As the Austrian law of patents appears to be very little known in England, and, in consequence of such want of knowledge, comparatively few British inventors have availed themselves of the opportunity of protecting their inventions in that country, we think the following general information on the subject will be acceptable to our readers, and perhaps useful to future patentees. French inventors have more generally worked their patents in Austria, and with considerable success to themselves, while they have given a powerful impulse to the really inventive genius of the Austrian manufacturers. By the first law on the subject, passed on the 8th of December, 1820, and which was granted by Francis I., any person, whether Austrian or foreigner, can legally become the proprietor of a patent, which extends over the following states:—Upper and Lower Austria, Bohemia, Venetian Lombardy, Dalmatia, Galicia, Lodomeria, and Illyria, including the duchies of Carinthia, Carniola, Salzburg, Styria, Sillesia, the margravates of Moravia, and the principedom of Tyrol. These different states contain manufactories of almost every kind, open a wide field for adventure, and are of the utmost importance to inventors and patentees. No patent is granted for meats, drinks, or medicines. Any foreigner desirous of a patent in Austria must obtain one first in another country, and the duration of the privilege will not exceed the time in which the foreign patent was granted, and in no case more than fifteen years. Full description must be given of the invention, written in the German language, and all concealment is strictly interdicted. The description can be kept secret, or entered in a public register, at the option of the patentee. The patent gives the privilege to the holder of opening as many establishments as he may think proper, in any part of the kingdom, for the manufacture and sale of the article invented, and the granting of licenses to others for its use. The expense of a patent for fifteen years (the longest time granted) is 425 florins—about £45.; and the shortest period (five years), fifty florins; and proportionate charges for intermediate periods. In addition to this there is a fee of three florins for engrossing, the payment of stamp duties, and cost of inquiry. Patents are liable to forfeiture if the invention is not new, if it is shown to be identical with another patent, allowing one year to elapse without carrying the invention into effect, &c. In law suits, the ordinary Judges take cognizance of actions for infringement or counterfeit. For the first offence, an infringer is warned to abstain in future from the manufacture of the article, and, in case of repetition, he is fined 100 florins for each offence—one *huf*, and the counterfeit articles, to the patentee, and the other half to the poor of the district.

IRON HOUSES PROOF AGAINST EARTHQUAKES.—The complete success which has attended the efforts of Mr. Layscock in the construction of a palace of iron for Fyaboo, one of the African Kings—a description of which he gave in our last—is likely to open a new and extensive field for the use of iron. Gentlemen connected with the West Indies have imported this novel system, not merely from curiosity, but with much higher motives. The disastrous effects of the earthquake in the West India Isles, particularly at St. John & Pinar, in Guadeloupe, has drawn the attention of scientific men to the subject of building the new city in some manner that shall be able to withstand the shocks of earthquakes to which they are liable, and it is considered that such a structure as the one about being sent to Africa, would stand unimpaired through the most violent shocks, and would not give way, even if one-third the ground beneath should sink from the foundation, by the opening of the earth. In the contract for the erection of the palace for its noble majesty, a low exchange enabled the parties to a certain price, and there is, consequently, some portion of wood used in it, which is highly objectionable, as being a harbor for wood-bugs, white ants, centipedes, and other vermin which infect tropical climates, besides the great danger from fire; so extensive is this danger considered, that wooden houses in the West Indies, which are so much more safe in case of earthquakes, cannot be insured for less than 1 per cent.—an expense so unbearable that but few sell themselves of wood for building. It is, therefore, suggested to build the new city of iron, entirely dismissing wood, however small the quantity, and the French Government are now making every inquiry, and seeking schemes to enable them to come to a decision on the subject; should such one be carried out, there is not much doubt that the unfortunately but reconstructed city of Pinar & Pinar will stand for ages a proud monument of the perseverance and ingenuity of man, beating, with success, the most destructive combinations of Nature.

ANTHRACTIS AS A MANURE.—As everything connected with the use of the soil must be of importance to a large portion of our readers, more particularly those so interested in the districts where the collations are situated, it will be satisfactory to know that fertilizing powers of an extraordinary nature have been found to exist in the ashes of this fuel, which has heretofore been deemed refuse. In the *American Prudential Journal* a long article has been published on the subject, detailing numerous experiments made by agriculturists and market gardeners in that country, which show, in an amazing manner, the value of the ashes as a manure; whenever they are sown they induce verdure, plants which grow better on the spot become more vigorous and hardier, and if nothing had grown there, some sort of soil would be sure soon to appear. On spreading the ashes on a gravelly soil where nothing but weed grew before, the weeds disappeared, and the tall wheat closer grew in the place. If the top soil is removed from a place grown, and ashes spread over, plants of various kinds appear, and if they are left to mature with each other, the grasses will grow upon the others, and eventually obtain exclusive possession, and by repeating light top dressings each spring, so or heavier crops will succeed. As the use of anthracite coal is likely soon to come into very general use, we call attention to the subject, so that the quality of the refuse as a manure, will very soon be fully proven and appreciated by those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

TWO DAYS MR. CONGRESS.—The creditors of the late Mr. J. Cookrell at a meeting at Lingo on the 26th ult., when the state of that gentleman's affairs on the 20th of March, 1856, was held before them, from which it appeared that the assets were \$1,267,433; the debts, \$2,000,000.— surplus of cash, \$,000,000.

A MANAGING DIRECTOR IS TROUBLE.—We are not aware that very great interest is attached to the progress of the Westminster Improvement Company by our readers, or, indeed, by the public generally—though it will be recalled that it was ushered into the world under the highest patronage and brightest prospects—but the mishaps of its projector may lighten the world to the melancholy fact, that many speculating gentlemen, who imagine themselves capable of making every man's fortune, are not always certain of securing their own. In the Insolvent Debtor's Court, one day this week, Winchester Henry Davill Hartley, Esq., made his appearance to account for his inability to meet certain vexatious demands, when he acknowledged his greatest disappointment to arise from the promises of family patronage not being duly met, and also from "great expectations of profit from a company he had projected, called the Westminster Improvement Company, of which he was the managing director." In the course of an examination, it was elicited that the gentleman's debts amounted to £2191. 7s. 6d., and credits to the amounting sum of 101., and among the tradesmen he had "patronized," it appeared there were ten chemists, twenty-two hotel and tavern keepers, seven tailors, six wine merchants, five milliners, thirteen boot and shoemakers, seven fishmongers, six coachmakers, eight coat merchants, four liveries, four lodging-housekeepers, eight butchers, thirteen grocers, three piano-forte makers, eight bakers, five grocers, &c., &c., &c.—After some discussion, the court ordered the insolvent to file the papers in his possession relating to the Westminster Improvement Company, and adjourned the case for him to re-advise as "managing director" of that concern. It is not somewhat strange, that a gentleman with such a commanding name, and with the influence he must have had, to be successful in engaging such an array of supporters as are here exhibited, could not effect the establishment of a more common, and on which he considered all his hopes rested?

STEAM ENGINE INVENTION.—At the monthly meeting of the Birmingham Association, on the minute in reference to this subject being read, Mr. Turner begged to know from Mr. James whether he had ascertained the saving of fuel effected by the application of the smoke consuming apparatus to his furnace. Mr. James was unable to give any precise information upon the subject; but he could assure Mr. Turner that the operation of the apparatus had been most satisfactory to himself.—At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Mr. J. Cadbury said that he had had many applications on the subject of the simple and inexpensive apparatus for consuming smoke, in which he had adhered at the last meeting; and he had the pleasure of stating that the trials made had been very satisfactory, the results clearly substantiating one important fact—namely, the capability of consuming the smoke of steam furnaces. From the calculations which had been made, the consumption of coal by the plant referred to had been ascertained to be one-third less than under ordinary circumstances, and the apparatus was erected at a very trifling expense. The invention was given to the public by friends of his in Lancashire, by whom it had been discovered, who had found it to answer every purpose sought to be accomplished by the numerous inventions of the kind which had been recently patented; and he strongly recommended parties who had steam engines at which to give the apparatus a trial, or at least to inspect the plans, before they adopted any other method. The simple was the invention, and so readily might it be applied, that he had only to control on objection respecting it at all times in the morning, and at four in the afternoon of the same day it was in full operation in his own steam furnace.—At the same meeting, a memorial was read from a number of rate payers, in Lower Hart-street and Black-bay-road, complaining of the nuisance arising from several steam chimneys in that neighbourhood, which it was stated were not carried higher than the ordinary buildings.—Mr. H. Hooley also presented a memorial from fourteen landholders, the proprietors of 133 houses in the same neighbourhood, complaining of the smoke arising from the steam engines of the New Union Mill, by which their property was greatly depreciated. Mr. M. Hicks said it was the intention of the New Union Mill Company to adopt measures, if possible, for consuming the smoke of their steam furnace.—Mr. J. Cadbury hoped they would by the plan he had spoken of, and which had been found to answer most effectually in many cases in which it had been applied.—The memorials were referred to the steam-engine committee, in which Mr. J. Cadbury's name was added.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF AN ENGINE BOILER.—An awful accident, attended with loss of life, took place on Saturday, the 19th inst., at Blackwood, a few miles from Newport, in Monmouthshire. The Tivoli and Iron Company have a branch railway from their works to Newport, about twenty-five miles in length, and which passes through the above village. On the day mentioned, the Tivoli engine was stopped at Blackwood, and the engine-driver and stoker went into the George public-house for refreshment, where they had not been many minutes when a terrible explosion took place, which shook the whole village, blew out all the windows, fractured the public-house, and, we are sorry to add, that Mr. Davis, of Bally Hackett, farmer, and Mr. P. Williams, a tradesman, of Blackwood, who were passing the place at the time, were killed on the spot; and two other persons were afterwards discovered to be so badly, or seriously injured by pieces of the boiler (some of which was found 600 yards from the spot), that it is thought they cannot recover. The engine chime is estimated at £1000; and the explosion is said to have been caused by the driver neglecting to open the valve on shutting off the steam.

PAVING BLOCKS. PAVEMENTS OF CANAL.—A shocking accident happened in this company's works, near Warrington Bridge, in one of the boats employed in attending to the millers and in working up the materials, which are got to make up a 100 horse power engine. Some time ago a man, who is now suffering with his back and one of his arms in consequence of a severe fall, got back and a general, and had got the engine block nearly three feet out of place, he must have been here to place it. It must nearly half an hour to get the block into its position, and that part of the machinery had to be taken to pieces. It was immediately conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where it was discovered that the bones were broken, but the block was nearly gone from the work.

NOTED FUGITIVE OF LONG PEN MANOR.—It is said that Mr. Barclay and Captain Widdington are about to proceed to Spain in a few weeks, for the purpose of operating the various theories of phlogiston of time in the mountains, with a view to produce weather it is worth inquiring as to a season.

GEOLOGY OF MAYET.

THE MANHATTAN STONE LANE.—We give, from our shipping list, the arrangements for the transmission of this valuable article from Maryland, are now placed on a permanent footing, and then large quantities are arriving there by every mail. Regarding the removal of the stone, so an important feature in our national architecture, we have much news to record, according to the progress of the contractor in his appointed undertaking.—*Australian Chronicle.*

The second possible way being suggested was the transformation of these groups, or so to govern the highest bank, that can be absolutely commensurate, with the *Banknote* and deposits.

BIRMINGHAM CANAL NAVIGATION.—The Bentley Canal, which has only been excavated by this company, under the direction of their engineers Messrs. Walker and Stanger, was opened for traffic on the 6th ult. It connects the summit level of the Walsley and Knarston Canal, near Willenhall, with the Walsall, at lower level of the Birmingham Canal, near Darlaston, and both shortens the distance from the Walsall level to Wolverhampton, and opens up the salient about Willenhall and Blunbury. Although the latter was unworkable, a considerable number of the shareholders and principal officers of the company were present; Mr. Smith, Esq., M.P., acting as president *pro tem*. In proceeding along the line in the company's pleasure boat, the committee complimented Mr. Walker on the execution of the work done by the canal, and expressed much confidence in the performance of it, at the same time, they observed that the boats would have to make a total distance between the two canals, nearly three and a half miles, and that (R.R. &c.) was performed by two horses in fifty-seven minutes, the time required in passing through each lock having only been thirty-seconds. The advantages of speed and shortness combined, in working the locks, has been attained by making large profiles with tapered masonry, and by introducing the water through culverts, extending under the walls for their entire length, leaving a number of long shallow openings in the locks.—*Middleton Chronicle Herald.*

As the extensive premises than those lately occupied being found necessary, the establishment of the *Mining Journal* is REMOVED TO 28, FLEET-STREET opposite St. Dunstan's Church).

of the life of the working man, but which, if well conducted, must be deemed by the same proprietor equally valuable and exact to his own interests, in a pecuniary point of view. It is apparent that, in cases of accident such as it has been our humble duty to record, not only is there a compensation of expense, but in most instances—without reference to the loss of life—

much injury is done to the colliery; while it is only natural to suppose that even in the cost attendant on the workings, such must be increased from the natural apprehensions entertained of the danger of the employment.

There are certain views we entertain with respect to the measures which we consider it not only desirable, but absolutely indispensable, Government should enforce; and such views we shall be ready to submit to a committee of the House, or to Government, should the measure be entertained. We confess we have our fears that in this, as in other matters to which we might refer, the value of the life of the working miner will be considered beneath the notice or regard even of those who pride themselves on the position they hold in the country as legislators, and who owe their wealth to, and are dependent for their incomes on, the hard-toiling collier.

While, however, we express our fears, we will hope that there are Members of the House of Commons, whether connected with mining districts or otherwise, who possess so much of "the milk of human kindness," as to be disposed to give their vote in favour of an inquiry being instituted, from which much good must result, and which will, at least, form an additional link in the chain which brings together the capitalist and the humble operative, in showing that the House of Commons has a common interest and feeling with respect to those measures which may affect the lofty and those in the more humble sphere.

It will be our duty, as it is our desire, to prosecute this inquiry, and the petition will be presented ere the publication of our next Number, as well as a memorial to her MAJESTY'S Ministers. If others will not aid or act with us, we shall be well satisfied that we have performed a duty which we all owe to the miner; and thus afford, so far as we can, further evidence, if such be necessary, that the MINING JOURNAL is the "Miner's Friend."

We have, in our present Number, given a report of the proceedings at the meeting of shareholders of the Mexican Company, held on the 4th instant, and regret to find, that, after an expenditure of nearly 400,000*l.*, the conclusion at which the directors have arrived (a course, undoubtedly, under circumstances, the most prudent) is to the effect, that, as a Mining company, it may be considered no longer to exist. We remember, on its formation, that it was proposed it should comprehend trading as well as mining, but the former—which, after all, we think, would have well paid the capitalist—was abandoned, and attention confined to mining pursuits. In its course, the company has been subjected to heavy losses, attendant on the counsel and reports of empirics, such as ARISTIDES FRANKLIN MORNAV, and others. They also, in common with other associations of a like nature, fell into the error of giving high salaries, without having correspondent labour or services rendered; and, from indulging in the sanguine views entertained by those whose interests were intimately associated with the existence of the company, losses have accrued, expectations have been disappointed, and the directors—whose characters are "sans peur et sans reproche"—are now compelled to abandon an undertaking to which their attention has been closely directed, as well as services rendered, for the past eighteen years, the company having been formed in March, 1825.

We have, in another column, given insertion to a rough abstract, forming the first of a series, to be continued, of notices of lectures delivered by Mr. PERCIVAL N. JOHNSON, F.G.S., on Mining, at the City of London Scientific Institution. We are fully sensible that our notes are of an imperfect nature, and do not fully convey the information, which it would be pleasing to us to afford; but—inasmuch that our more immediate object is to direct attention to the benefits or advantages to be derived from lectures of this nature, affording, as they do, the result of much practical and personal observation, with diagrams, models, and specimens, elucidatory of the subject treated upon—we feel that we are doing some "service to the state," by thus directing attention to the series, however imperfect they may be rendered. We hope they will be followed out, and that the several scientific institutions will not only direct their attention to geology and mineralogy, but that they will not consider underground mining beneath their notice. There is much to learn, while there is much to afford instruction and excite attention and inquiry, in the consideration of the subject.

In another column will be found a brief notice of the quicksilver mines of Valencia—which we have extracted from the papers before us, on the mines of Spain—to which will be found appended some remarks, for which we are indebted to a correspondent. The attention of late directed to the minerals of Spain, which have created in the capital a fever (although not equal to that which possessed our own country in 1824 and 1835) appears not to have diminished; while it is satisfactory to find, that, in more than one instance, our continental neighbours have, with good tact, availed themselves of the support afforded them by the intelligence and experience of English miners.

We are not aware (with one or two exceptions) that these enterprises have been taken up by parties in London, the good folks in Madrid being determined on securing to themselves the "El Dorado." We wish them every success—so that, by the working of their mines, they employ the population; that they contribute to the State, in the way of dues, and thus afford the latter the means of paying their dividends on the Bonds issued by the Spanish Government.

We have reason to believe, however, that several mining districts have been surveyed at the expense of English capitalists; and, further, that measures are about being adopted for working the copper mines of Linares, which, according to the last reports, are yielding sixteen tons of copper ore, of 20 to 25 per cent. produce, and four tons of lead ore (containing silver), of 75 per cent. produce—daily. We are not in a position to refer more particularly to these mines, at the present moment; but—inasmuch that the working of them with English capital is, as we are assured, entertained—we feel ourselves at liberty thus to advert to them.—The present number of persons employed, we are given to understand, is about 350, and the monthly expenditure about 1500*l.* This is something for Spain. Q.—What would be the results if in the hands of English capitalists, with all the appliances of our improved machinery and mode of dressing the ores?

CORNISH IMPROVEMENTS OF THE STEAM-ENGINE.—It is with much pleasure we notice a further application in London of the improvements which have taken place in the construction of the steam-engine by Cornish engineers, who have, we believe, effected a greater economy in fuel, as well as increasing the power, than in any other district, exemplified as such is by the monthly reports which appear in our columns. The instance to which we now refer is the "starting," or setting to work, yesterday, of an engine of the West Middlesex Water-Works, Homersmith, being a 24-horse cylinder condensing engine, with the improved Cornish mode of working with high pressure, by which a saving in fuel of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the quantity is effected. The improvements, in the present instance, have been made by the firm of Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hays, and was started by Mr. West—a gentleman well known for the improvements he has made, and the efficiency of his engines. This is the second engine which has been altered at these works on the Cornish principle, and affords much satisfaction to all parties concerned. In adapting the Cornish engine, we may here observe, that one of the best, if not the best, pumping-engine known, is erected at the Southwark Water-Works, in Battersea-Reach, which is doing a "day's" of, or making one foot high by the consumption of a bushel of coal, calculated at the weight of 14*lb.*, as less than 100,000,000*lb.* It is a 60-inch cylinder, equal to 120-horse power, with 11 feet stroke in the cylinder, and 10 feet 6 inches in the pump; the plunger pump is thirty-four inches diameter. This engine, with others, here Harvey's and West's double beat patent valve. We hope next week to be in a position to give further information on an interesting and important subject.

MINING OPERATIONS IN SPAIN—No. III.

In the province of Valencia, in the mountains of Chiva—thirty miles north of the city of Valencia, overlooking the Mediterranean Sea—mining has recently been commenced on numerous quicksilver lodes, with which these mountains abound; they range from one to four feet wide, running in a north and south direction, with a declination west of about a foot in a fathom. There are in these mountains three mines, which are in regular operation, ranging from ten to forty feet below the surface, each having their furnaces at work, extracting the quicksilver from the ore. The ores throughout this district are of the vermilion produce, strongly charged, or impregnated, with the green carbonate of copper, mixed with soft quartz, whilst the upper stratum is principally lime rock, dropping (as you descend the mountains) into a reddish slate, or killas, of soft texture. It should be observed that, of the mines here, not one of them has been sunk sufficiently below the surface, so as to bring the lodes into the killas; and, as the killas below the lime rock at the foot of the mountains is highly coloured, it is to be presumed that this vermilion appearance is the result of these lodes. It is to be observed that every thread, or small vein, in these mountains is productive of cinnabar, hence the presumption is, that when the mines shall have been followed to a depth of fifty or sixty fathoms below the surface, into the killas (which is the stratum in which the Almaden mines are so productive), it may be anticipated returns to a considerable amount will be made; although, at the present depth of the mines, the ores are of the quality of from 1 to at most 5 or 6 per cent., which it is said are remunerative to the companies. These mountains also abound in lead lodes, or veins, from a foot to three or four feet wide, some of which yield as much as 80 *oz.* of silver to the ton of ore; but the most remarkable produce in this district is that of cobalt, mixed with green carbonate of copper, and quicksilver, in great abundance; but although worked by a few men, there is no returns of either made, and little doubt can exist that, ere long, all operations here must cease. This mine is situated a mile north-west of the town of Chiva, in a mountain called "Bellota;" and, from specimens of the ores, as well as some of the pure cobalt powders (*casalte*) which have been placed before us, we look upon this as worthy attention. The position of these mines are such, that adit levels may be taken up on the course of the lodes, which will come in 100 to 200 fathoms below the surface, and the cost of the carriage of the ores to the ports of Nules and Buriana, on the Mediterranean coast, will not exceed 12*s.* per ton.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

It is scarcely credible to what extent mining operations are carried on in Spain, and how much capital and labour is applied in the present time to these profitable speculations. In fact, this new branch of industry has proved the promethean spark which has awakened the Spanish people from the slumber in which they have been dozing during so many centuries. The famous ridge of Almagro gives alone occupation to thousands of men, and to many millions of dollars. We read, in the morning papers of the last week in April, that the mine, Virgen del Carmen, situated in one of the branches of that mountain, produced, in the course of the month of March, 1,050,000 arrobas (each arroba weighs 25 English pounds) of very rich (*casalte*) ore. The shares of many of these concerns are selling at extravagant prices. The environs of Cartagena are covered with pits, ovens, &c., and the mines of that district yielded, in February last, 14,411 marcos of silver. The first operation of the new mine (San Isidro) produced 82 *lb.* of silver, extracted from 174 *cwt.* of lead ore. The Franco-Spanish Company, under the direction of Messrs. Piliot Brothers, is in a high state of prosperity; almost the whole produce of these mines is sold to the merchants of Marseilles. The inhabitants of Cordova, the mountains in the vicinity of which town were inexhaustible sources of precious metals in the time of the Moorish occupation, have been, for many months, indefatigable in their investigation of the mines worked by that enlightened nation. Their zeal has been crowned with success, and many considerable speculations have been undertaken, under the direction of the French chemist, M. Duguis, and Mr. Bell, an English engineer. Some good periodicals are published in different towns of Spain, exclusively devoted to this new branch of industry. The best of them is published in Seville, under the title of *Gaceta de Minas*, under the direction of M. Joseph Maria de Mora, a very intelligent young man, educated in England. The only thing wanting in Spain, to give a right direction to this extraordinary development of capital and industry, is a reasonable settlement of the tariff question. Spaniards are as much antipathetic to treaties of commerce, as they are anxious for a liberal and generous system of mercantile regulations, persuaded, as they are, that, under the present absurd and tyrannical code, impregnated with all the errors and protective fanaticism of the middle ages, nothing but ruin, immorality, and degradation, can be expected. It is scarcely credible to what extent smuggling is carried on in the Peninsula, encouraged, as it is, by the demands of the people, and protected by the same men whom the public pay to counteract and persecute it.

THE GREAT GWENNAP "ADIT"—CORNWALL.

In the economy of mining there are few subjects of more importance than the construction and extension of adits; whilst there are few which have been less systematically prosecuted. The great Gwennap adit is the most extensive, valuable, and systematic undertaking of the kind in Cornwall—perhaps in England, and, we believe, but few in the world exceed it in importance. Its commencement is near the village of Ferry Spout, in the Carnon Valley, and its longest branch extends to Cardew Down Mine, which is nearly five miles and a half from its mouth. One branch of it waters the Consolidated and United, and other mines, as far westward as Ting Tong; a second extends through Polidre, Wheal Unity, Wheal Daniel, and Wheal Jewel, to Wheal Hope; a third reaches Chacewater Mine, and thence through North Downs, Wheal Chance, and Trekerrey to Cardew Down. In 1819, Mr. Thomas estimated the total length of its various ramifications at nearly thirty miles, and it has been considerably extended since, so that its present length is probably rather more than under thirty-five miles. At the shallowest parts, it is not more than twelve or fourteen fathoms deep; whilst, in one instance, at Wheal Hope, it is seventy fathoms below the surface; its average depth may probably be from thirty-five to forty fathoms. More than nine tenths of its extent is in the slate formation; the extremities of all its principal branches, however, enter the granite. It intersects most of the main courses, and by far the greater number of the lodes and cross veins of the district. Allowing a tract of about 300 fathoms in breadth outside the limits of its ramifications, to be drained by it, the area it waters may be computed at nearly 5500 acres. We have made use of the valuable meteorological observations published in the reports of the Royal Institution of Cornwall for the computation of the quantities of rain and evaporation within the district, and we have estimated the quantity of surface drainage. Messrs. Leon's engine reports supply us with an account of the water pumped out of most of the mines, and the quantities drawn out of the others we have endeavoured to ascertain from other sources of information; whilst we have also estimated from numerous experiments the quantities of water discharged by the adit. It seems that the quantity of rain falling is sufficient to supply the evaporation, surface-water, and the stream flowing from the adit.

Our observations comprise the whole of the year 1850, and about the first half of 1851. At that period the mines worked in the district were the Consolidated and United Mines, Polidre, Wheal Unity, Wheal Daniel, Wheal Jewel, Cardew Down, Wheal Daniel, Wheal Jewel, West Wheal Jewel, and Hellenburgh. By the larger quantity of the water discharged by the engines was from the Consolidated and United Mines; and as the portion from the deeper is far greater than that from the shallower mines, we shall probably be near the truth in considering, for convenience sake, the whole as drawn from a depth of 120 or 150 fathoms. During the period under consideration, the quantity of water drawn by the engines was about 300 cubic feet per minute, whilst the total discharge of the adit was about 1400 cubic feet, or in round numbers, more gallons per minute. Now, if the adit had not existed, the whole of the water penetrating downward would probably have found its way to the bottom of the mines, and must have been raised to the surface. We have calculated the quantity of water intercepted by the adit in 1850 and 1851, and without the adit the whole of this must have been drawn "to ground" from a depth of 120 or 150 fathoms; whilst all that now discharged at the adit ascent, in that case, have also been drawn to the surface. During the period of our inquiry, the average performance of Cornish steam-engines was about 30,000,000*lb.* lifted one foot high with each bushel of coal; and the price of coal within the district was about 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The additional steam-power which would have been requisite to raise to the surface the whole of the water now drawn only to the adit, and intercepted by it in its descent, would, therefore, require an annual increase of 36,000 tons of coal. In the article of fuel alone, the great Gwennap adit, therefore, effects a saving of about 10,000*l.* a year in the district it waters. This magnificent undertaking was commenced in the year 1743, by the ancestor of the respected family of Williams, of Boscawen House, and it has continued on the neighbourhood a benefit unquenched by that of any other public undertaking in Cornwall.—*West Briton.*—In another column will be found an interesting letter in connection with the above subject, to which we refer our readers, as one deserving attentive perusal. We shall be happy to receive further communications on the subject.

PROPOSED NORTHAMPTON & PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.

A special general meeting of the proprietors in the London and Birmingham Railway Company was held on Monday last, at the Euston Hotel, Euston Station, for the purpose of considering the bill now before Parliament for making a branch railway from Northampton to Peterborough. Mr. George Carr Glyn occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings by detailing the opposition which the proposed measure had encountered from a section of the counties through which the line had to pass. The bill had gone through a searching investigation in the House of Commons, and had excited considerable interest. The company had not only succeeded in proving their case fully before a properly constituted committee of the House—the majority of the Members upon which had voted for the measure—but so witnesses had been brought to impugn the validity of that case. The object of the measure was to connect the south of Lincolnshire and the northern districts of Cambridge and Norfolk, as well as of Northamptonshire, by means of a railway with the metropolis, and also with the midland, manufacturing, and western districts. An impression had gone abroad that the company intended to treat stringently with landowners. This, however, was erroneous, for, on the contrary, they meant to make liberal adjustments. The advantages of the railway, in an agricultural point of view, would be of great importance to the London markets, as well as to those of the manufacturing districts, since cattle and sheep, and agricultural produce might be conveyed from the fens of Lincolnshire without deterioration, and at an immense saving. Commercially, as had also been proved in committee, it would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of Northampton, Wellingborough, Peterborough, and Wisbech; and its annual return, upon traffic, would be 36,344*l.* General Pasley (the Government Inspector of Railways) had been specially deputed by the Board of Trade to examine and report upon the line, and had stated that he considered it to have been extremely judiciously chosen. The chairman, after some further explanations, concluded by moving "that the meeting do approve of the draft of the bill for the making of a branch railway from the London and Birmingham Railway to Northampton and Peterborough." The motion having been seconded, put, and carried unanimously, the meeting broke up.

In consequence of the report of the committee on this bill expressing a doubt as to the safety and propriety of carrying the line across the river and level in the vicinity of Oundle-bridge (which is, we believe, the longest in the kingdom), the inhabitants of Oundle held a meeting on the 17th ult., at the Talbot Inn, for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.—The agents of the company expressed their surprise at this part of the report, as they had no intimation of a doubt existing on the subject in the minds of the committee, who had actually previously negatived a clause, requiring that the line should not cross the Oundle-bridge road, on the level. The doubt had, most probably, been generated by private representations.—A model of the bridge and line was produced, and explained how all danger was avoided by the originally proposed plan; it might, however, to meet the objections of the committee, be diverted about sixty yards, so as to bring it beyond some cottages, situate about 100 yards from the bridge. The meeting, after a full discussion, came to the resolution that, as originally proposed, the line was unattended with either danger or inconvenience; and directed the same to be sent to the county members, with a request that they would support the bill.

AVERAGE SPEED ON RAILWAYS.

In a paper, read at the last meeting of the Statistical Society, the following returns were given, as showing the average rate travelled on lines on which the greatest speed is attained:—

Railways.	Average speed, exclusive of stoppages.
Northern and Eastern.....	24 miles per hour.
Great Western.....	22 "
Newcastle and North Shields.....	22 "
North Midland.....	20 "
Birmingham and Derby.....	20 "
Midland Counties.....	20 "
Chorley and Hitchenhead.....	20 "
London and Birmingham.....	17 "
Manchester and Birmingham.....	15 "

The average speed (exclusive of stoppages) on all the lines is 21 miles per hour.

MR. BRUNEL.—We regret that this gentleman still lies in a very unsatisfactory state, though expectations are now entertained that a favourable turn may be anticipated, from the exact position of the coin being ascertained, and its extraction by the forceps, when some alteration is made in the instrument, nearly certain. The several operations, which have been of the most painful description, were borne by Mr. Brunel with remarkable fortitude.

BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.—The further opening of this line to Haverbridge took place on Monday last—in reference to which, a correspondent of the *Sun*, under date 11th inst., May 1, says:—"In consequence of the opening of the Bristol and Exeter Railway to Haverbridge, the mail is expected to arrive in this town to-morrow morning a little after ten o'clock. It is precisely the hour the mail used to arrive when I came down here fifteen years since; there is only this slight difference—viz., twenty-four hours earlier. Then it arrived on the third morning after leaving London, thirty-five hours; to-morrow I hope to see the *Sun* of this evening, being but thirteen hours from the time of leaving the Paddington station."

GLASGOW AND GREENOCK RAILWAY.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Greville presented a petition against the Glasgow and Greenock Railway Bill. Had the House sat on Thursday it would have been then presented, and then it would have been in time. He believed that, under such circumstances, it was usual to allow the petition to be referred to the committee on the bill. He, therefore, moved that the petition be referred to the select committee.—Agreed to.

VAXHALL BRIDGE.—At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Thursday last, Mr. Warrington in the chair; the report stated that the bridge tolls for the last six months had amounted to 4000*l.*, leaving a balance in hand, after payment of expenses, of 1000*l.*, applicable to the payment of a dividend for the half-year, at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per share.

ULSTER CANAL.—At the annual general meeting of the proprietors held at the offices, in Anson's-buildings, on Wednesday last, Sir Robert Alexander, Bart., in the chair, it was announced that the canal was now completed from end to end, and that the traffic in goods, which was expected to be considerable, between Lough Neagh and Lough Erne, in Fermanagh, in the north of Ireland, would be forthwith commenced.

HARRINGTON DOCK.—The report of the directors of the Harrington Dock Company, submitted to the shareholders at their seventh annual meeting, recently held, shows that the prospects of that important undertaking continue to improve. The rental for the past year, including dock dues, has considerably exceeded that of any previous year, amounting to 3047*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* And with reference to the real value of the company's property, and the probable future receipts, this may be taken as a low standard.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.—On Monday night, at a committee meeting, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., in the chair, it was decided that the next annual exhibition should take place in September. Several donations were acknowledged—amongst others, a very valuable series of specimens illustrating the copper manufacture, presented by Messrs. Williams, Esq., and a beautiful model of a Malay practical vessel, presented by M. P. Morris, Esq.

ANOTHER NEW FLYING APPARATUS.—An account, named Schwartz, has just made, at Lyons, an experiment of a new system of ascension. He suspended himself at the bottom of his balloons by means of straps and cords, binding his body, legs, and feet in a manner similar to that used by painters and other workmen, when employed on the outside of houses. His weight is calculated at 5 *lb.* beyond the ascending force of the balloons. To obtain his buoyancy, he employs a pair of large wings, made of light framework, covered with cloth, and which, when fixed to his arms, have the appearance of two ancient bucklers. These wings, whose ascending power is equal to 14 *lb.*, when once they have raised the man and the balloons, serve to direct their movement. To effect a descent, it is merely necessary to allow them to fall by the side of the man, and his state is similar to the balloons, because the same as when they started. On the 14th ult., M. Schwartz raised himself by his apparatus to the height of about forty yards, and then alighted again, after traversing a short distance.

THE REVENUE IN JERSEY. FROM *REVENUE COMMISSIONER*, is the title of a very remarkable pamphlet which has made its appearance this week from the pen of Dr. Ure, and cannot fail, on many accounts, to attract universal attention. We have not room to go into details, but the general facts are these:—An article under the name of wood engraving has been, for some time past, imported in large quantities into this country from the United States and other foreign countries. A specimen of it having been referred by the Board of Customs to Dr. Ure, he pronounced it to be almost in disguise—resembling which, as every one knows, pays a high duty in England, but is untaxed in America, France, &c., where it may be manufactured for the gallon. Professor Boscawen, of the Royal Institution, and Professor Graham, of the University College, having been then associated, both declared that the article contained no alcohol whatever, or, at least, not enough to be of the smallest consequence. Dr. Ure persisted in the correctness of his report; new trials and experiments were made; other chemists were called in; and much searching correspondence followed between the various parties concerned. The result has been the establishment, beyond all doubt, of the perfect correctness of Dr. Ure's original analysis, and the extreme circumstances of the counter-claims of Messrs. Boscawen and Graham. In the case of one sample, there was but 1 per cent. of alcohol, and 35 per cent. of strong alcohol! (Professor Boscawen has, with commendable candour, acknowledged that he was in error; but Professor Graham is silent and still.) While Dr. Ure, with very extraordinary feelings of candour, admits "this may be brought" over from the *Mechanic's Magazine*, of this day.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW FURNACES AT THE TRIMSARAN IRON-WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Observing in your Journal, last week, an account of proceedings at the Trimsaran Iron-Works, I beg to state that, on Saturday, the 22nd ult., the first furnace was blown in, under the superintendence of Mr. Crane, of the Ynisdwyn Works, whose patent is in operation at Trimsaran; at the same time the first stone of a second furnace was laid.

Since the first three days, the furnace has been making no other iron than No. 1 and 2, and is now making entirely No. 1, of the very best quality—which is, I believe, a thing not often done in so short a time. The make has been between forty and fifty tons per week during the time the furnace has been in blast; but is confidently expected to increase, in a short time, to sixty tons per week—quality, however, and not quantity, has been the first object. No other materials have been used than the Welsh ironstone, and the anthracite, or stone-coal—the value of which, when used with the hot-blast, will, I think, receive an additional proof from the hitherto successful working of the Trimsaran furnace.

Trimsaran, May 3.

THE MANAGER.

[We are obliged to our correspondent for the confirmation thus afforded to the remarks which appeared in our last week's Journal, of which, however, from the source from whence the information was derived, we felt satisfied as to the correctness.]

THE IMPORTANCE OF A "NORTH DEEP ADIT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—I have just read an article in the *West Briton* of this week, under the head of "Mining Notices," which is of great interest. It gives a few details of the "south deep adit," by which the mines in Gwensop have been chiefly drained. It states that this undertaking was commenced about ninety years ago—that at Cardew Mine it is five and a half miles from its mouth—that it unwaters all the great mines in the Gwensop district—that its length, with the ramifications, is thirty-five miles—that its average depth below the surface is about forty fathoms, but at Whal Hope, on the north, it is seventy fathoms—that the quantity of water drawn by the engines in the district where it traverses is calculated at 900 cubic feet per minute, whilst the adit discharges 1400 cubic feet, or 9000 gallons per minute—that the additional steam power to raise to the surface the whole of this water would require an annual consumption of coals of about 24,000 tons, or about 19,000*l.* a year. It is to this adit that Gwensop is mainly indebted for that conspicuous station it holds in the mining districts of Cornwall, and without which, it is probable, many of the productive mines in that locality would have ceased to be worked. The adit discharges itself on the south near Carnon, a few feet above high water mark. There is also a "north deep adit," which was opened in 1808 at Hayle, about fifteen feet above high water, for the purpose of taking off the grass water from Mellinoweth Mine. It has been driven 500 fathoms south, and is 250 fathoms distant from Great Horland, where, if continued, it would be ten fathoms deeper than the adit of that mine. It is an object, when deep adits are to be driven, that they should be carried through valleys; Hayle Valley extends about four or five miles to Wheal Clowance. If this adit should be extended to Tappard Bridge or Wheal Providence it would be twenty-five fathoms deep, and, in its course, would intersect the lodes of Horland, Relistean, Wheal Carpenter, &c.; extended further to the south east it would cross the lodes of Drowles, Wheal Hope, &c., and it would cut the lodes of the formerly important mine of Wheal Clowance forty fathoms deep. The present adit has been driven at an expense of about 3*l.* per fathom, it being through kiles, and it might be kept in repair, at the great south adit is, by the lodes contributing in proportion to the dues which they receive. My object in addressing you is to engage the attention of the mining interest to promote the extension of "the north deep adit," that advantages may be derived from it, similar to those which have resulted from "the south deep adit."

Pensance, April 29.

R. EMMONS.

[The article referred to is published in another column. The subject is one of the greatest importance, and we shall be happy to devote space for the communications of those of our correspondents, who, feeling an interest in furthering the progress of mining industry, may forward their opinions on the merits of this question.]

THE GASES OF THE MINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—I know not what to make of your correspondent, Mr. Dinkin. The organ of "combustion" must, at any rate, be developed to a non-nomianous excess. He attacks Mr. Lisk on a geological subject, on which he knows about as much as the man in the moon—then, with equal ignorance, presumes to tell us that all safety-lamps are modifications of the invention of Davy, and, when his ignorance on these questions is exposed, he presumes to accuse me, if I understand his singularly confused and involved letter, of confounding "crescent" and "safety" lamps!—the "fire damp" and the "choke damp" of the mine together. Does the man mean to say, that I do not know that "hydro-carbonate," "proto-carbonated hydrogen," "light carbonated hydrogen," or the "fire damp" of the mine, is inflammable, and, from its low specific gravity, must necessarily ascend? Why, Sir, that is the very principle on which my safety-lamp is founded—the first safety-lamp, too, ever proposed (June, 1815). Does Dinkin mean to say that I do not know that carbonic acid gas (the "dead air" and "mortal acid" of its discoverer)—the "black damp," "choke damp," and "after damp" (as called, because it is the product of the explosion of "fire damp," and fills the vacuum occasioned by it)—is undecomposable, and of great specific gravity (1.536)—so great, indeed, as to be passed like water through a funnel, or caused to flow through an orifice, laid out, or pumped out, all which experiments I have often repeated? Does he mean to charge me with indifference to ventilation, which I have as often inculcated, and urged in my various works, as of paramount importance? If these imputations are to be drawn, even by implication, I must needs say, Sir, that I am astonished at his impudence, and I am free to confess, that I know not which is more monstrous, his impudence or his ignorance. Floundering in a cloud of his own creation, he is singularly perplexed and obscure. If he feels himself uneasy on his bed of thorns, the man has made it for himself—I shall not however disturb his repose. Is it too much to bid him to endeavour to understand the subject on which he so recklessly rushes? I fear, however, he is as careless to repent and castigation as the monument is insensible to the pangs of the storm. The darkness imagines that he remains motionless, while the objects around him reel and stagger, and the hostile elements believe that he is the only sane man in the world. It is time, however—"fate now advises"—to your captious correspondent, whom I shall notice no more. To fall by the hands of an Achilles or a Hector has something of glory to boast of, but I must hereoforth decline the unenvied distinction of sporting a lance with such an individual as Dinkin.

May 3.

J. MURRAY.

ON THE VENTILATION OF MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

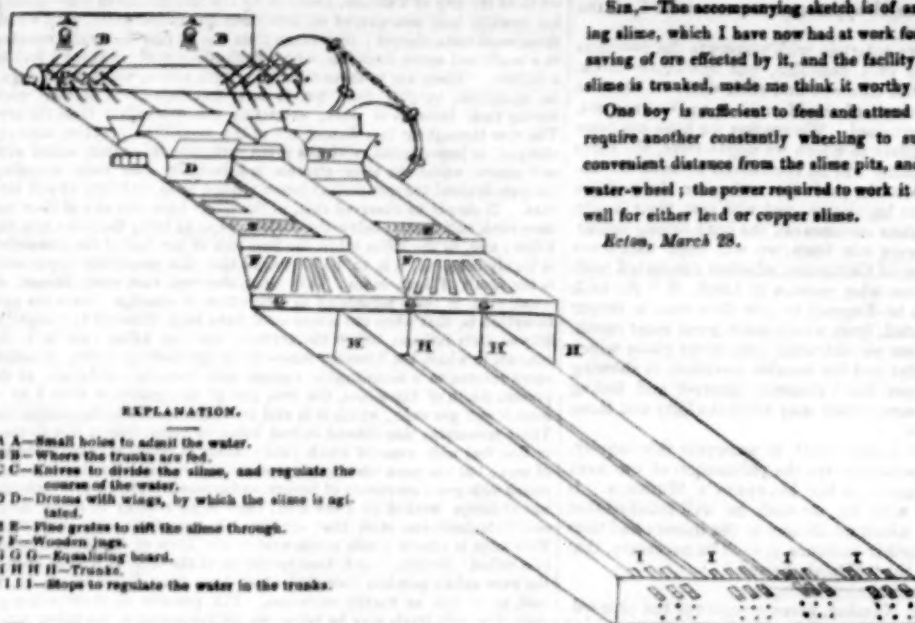
Sir,—Your correspondent, "M. F. V." in the last week's Journal, alluding to the ventilation of mines, tells us that, notwithstanding the various opinions of your practical correspondents, Mr. Dinkin, the school-man is still wanted to superintend the ventilation of coal mines. Now, if one of Mr. Dinkin's statements be correct, that this country produces the most efficient coal mine managers in the universe, would by what is termed a liberal education—and I believe it to be so, as most of them are selected by their employers for their practical and local knowledge of the mines in which they are employed, independent of which the schoolman would be a mere novice—then, when or how does he gain or acquire his knowledge? Why, the practical mine manager learns from daily experience and observation—by penetrating into the bowels of the earth; he then finds that the most prominent feature in Creation is order, inanimate Nature, governed by fixed laws—moral, and social, and earth, and all the mineral kingdom, following one and the same law, never varying from the laws assigned them, each stone dependent on its allotted place, till the whole is complete. And what does this teach him?—Why, that in the creation of all his pieces and designs, in all his operations, that should be his motto—order; and order comprehended in any part of his prime for what is generally thought of as profit, and then the practical mine manager, with a clear head and sound experience, may begin to solve the schoolman's tangled web, and, in the ventilation of mines, do better without this assistance than with it.

A. BRYCE WARRICK, CLERK.

Aldershot, May 1.

IMPROVED MACHINE FOR TRUNKING SLIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.



EXPLANATION.

- A A—Small holes to admit the water.
- B B—Where the trunks are fed.
- C C—Knots to divide the slime, and regulate the course of the water.
- D D—Drums with wings, by which the slime is agitated.
- E E—Fine grates to sift the slime through.
- F F—Wooden jugs.
- G G—Regulating board.
- H H H—Trunks.
- I I I—Slips to regulate the water in the trunks.

THE DAVY LAMP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Increased illuminating effect, and, what is more, increased safety, would be secured, in the case of the "Davy lamp," by the application of the principle of the "solar lamp" to the wick flame within the cylinder. The glowworm light which the lamp yields is bitterly complained of by the miner. Its brilliancy would thus be wonderfully enhanced, and the evolution of smoke, so annoying under ordinary circumstances, be reduced to a minimum. The vertical condition of the flame, moreover, would not be disturbed by "blowers," or currents and counter currents of air, as the surrounding cylinder of glass would operate as a screen.

April 29.

J. MURRAY.

NEWPORT AND NANTYGLO RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Feeling much interest in the carrying out this projected line, so much needed by the increased commercial transactions of the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, and knowing the efforts you have made to impress its importance on the minds of all parties, I send you the following abstract of a letter, by J. Brown, Esq., of the Cwm Celyn and Blaenau Iron-Works, which I doubt not you will readily insert in your influential Journal.—The canal company being at their wit's end, and, in a circular distributed by them, a few weeks since, having attributed ruin *threats* and *unrecoverable abuse* upon the statements and calculations of the projectors of the railway. Mr. Brown, in reply, says that the statements, as well as those which follow, are founded on the rock of truth, and the silent contempt which the company expresses, is solely owing to their inability to refute the arguments of their opponents. It would appear that they are upon the eve of taking a farewell of their 10 per cent. dividends, and nationalisation of property, and the time has at length arrived, when the owners of the mineral wealth of the county will no longer submit to be plundered of their property through extravagant rates of tonnage, and badly constructed roads; for a phalanx equally respectable, numerous, and wealthy, as themselves, in less than twelve months will be arrayed against them, who, with stout hearts and a good cause, will make short work of their overgrown monopoly. In comparing the dues, as a trifling reduction in tonnage is called, with other modes of transit, the following is the result:—The charges on the Monmouthshire Canal are 20 per cent. higher than by the Llanelli Railway, and the Swansea and Neath Canals 50 per cent. higher than by the Glamorganshire Canal and the Taff Vale Railway, and 100 per cent. than in the North of England on coal only, while on iron, in no case, is it less than cent. per cent. After a variety of calculations, made from returns of various railways, showing the vast superiority of such conveyance, both as regards time and expense, the writer arrives at the conclusion, that, taking into consideration every expense of maintenance of road, new rails, repairs of bridges, &c., &c., there is an advantage in favour of railways of 0.258 pence per mile, even supposing the canal company made no charge for tonnage, while, instead of a good road, the pace as regulated by the canal company, on the railway an average speed will be maintained of about eight miles per hour. The canal company flatter themselves, that, by the paltry reduction of one halfpenny per ton on the carriage of iron, they will cause some portion of the traffic which has deserted them for other channels to return; but in this they will find themselves mistaken. The produce of the extensive works of Bousfort, Ebbw Vale, Blaenau, and Nantyglo, the carriage of which they might have retained but for their liberal conduct and extortionate charges, will still be conveyed by the same routes as at present, to the disgrace of the canal company, until the Newport and Nantyglo Railway shall be completed, and insure that rapidity of transit, and economy in expense, so essential, at the present day, to the prosperity of the coal and iron trade.

Monmouth, May 1.

MR. CRAWFORD.

GEOLOGICAL CURIOSITY IN AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Dooming any particulars illustrative of the wonders of the geological structure of the north of interest to you, and more particularly when having reference to the beautiful colony of Australia, I forward the enclosed notice, which, should you deem worthy, I should feel happy in seeing placed in your Journal.—On an elevated part of the mountains of the north-western parts of Australia, several series of land are nearly covered with lofty isolated sandstone pillars, of the most grotesque and fantastic shapes. In one place you may imagine a regular unroofed aisle, with a row of massive pillars on each side; some of these aged and worn columns are covered with sweet smelling creepers, while the rock and dense vegetation in which their bases are imbedded add much to the singularity of their appearance. The height of two or three which have been measured are upwards of forty feet, and it would appear that the surrounding country must have once been as high, or probably much higher, than the summits of these pillars. Such an extensive abrasion would, perhaps, be hard to account for philosophically, were not the process still going on, and which immediately solves the mystery. On creeping into one of the many fissures in the rock below, it is found to be excavated in a most extraordinary manner; innumerable pillars, of the most rude shapes, support the uneven and rugged rock, and the mountain streams meander through in all directions, carrying with them, in the rainy season, an enormous mass of sand to the ocean, worn from the soft rock. In observing the character of the mountain streams they will generally be found to rise at the foot of an elevation on this table land, and, after running a short distance on a sandy bed, mysteriously sink into the abyss below, from whence they reach the ocean. This process continually going on, the roof of these extensive caverns, with its superincumbent pillars, must eventually fall, and the whole table land, composed of sandstone, be swept out into the ocean, to raise, at some future period, a new continent from the ruins of the ancient world.

Plymouth, April 25.

AN AUSTRALIAN TRAVELLER.

ACCIDENTS FROM FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Accidents from the flames of fires, and children's clothes, catching fire, are of daily and constant occurrence. On the evening of Wednesday last week, there were, in the London Hospital, the dead bodies of four children—victims of their clothes having caught fire. The remedy, in such a case, is as simple as it is efficient. On the outside the person should be thrown down, when the flames are under complete control. Hence, by a steady lay, produced the vertical plane; so the flames cannot approach.

Sir,—The accompanying sketch is of an improved machine for trunking slime, which I have now had at work for some time, and, from the great saving of ore effected by it, and the facility with which a large quantity of slime is trunked, made me think it worthy of a place in your Journal.

One boy is sufficient to feed and attend to the four trunks, but it will require another constantly wheeling to supply them. It is placed at a convenient distance from the slime pits, and worked by a rod from a large water-wheel; the power required to work it is trifling, and it serves equally well for either lead or copper slime.

A.

Kilton, March 28.

the body is soon enveloped, in an upright position; while, on the other hand, their progress is slow and languid, in a horizontal position, and may be speedily subdued. Children should be taught, in such a case, to cast themselves on the ground, and call for help. In the first edition of my pamphlet *On Flame and Safety Lamps* (1819), I had inculcated the necessity and importance of this simple fact, and have reason to believe, not a few, under Providence, owe their lives to the precaution being adopted.

May 3.

J. MURRAY.

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF SYSTEMATIC EDUCATION IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

"It is much easier to superinduce the ornament and add of a cultivated mind upon business habits, than practical efficiency upon a merely scholastic education."

Sir,—All experience has proved that it is more difficult to make a miner of a scholar, than to make a scholar of a miner; and, had one-tenth of the fine writing which appears to have been wasted in recommending the employment of men of mere scholastic education, as directors of mines, been written in advocating a better education for miners in general, and those of them in particular, who were to become guides, or managers of the works, more favourable results would, no doubt, have followed. Your Richmond correspondent, in last week's Journal (who writes with great indignation, as regards the ignorance of those who now superintend the working of mines), would persuade us that he takes a humane and Christian view of the subject. Alas! for poor frail humanity, and much-abused Christianity, how much villainy has been perpetrated on mankind by men who professed to be guided by their sacred injunctions! May I beg to ask this writer, does he believe it consonant with the requirements of humanity and Christianity, that the miner should be left "incapacitated by ignorant hardness of disposition for want of education," provided their masters could be induced to employ, as "superintendents of their operations," those whom he and others would call educated men. If this is his belief, I am thankful it is not so that many of the poor and despised miners have "learned Christ," whose philanthropy was displayed by His love and care for the improvement of the individual minds of the multitude of men. But, for the comfort of such Christians as "M. F. V.," I beg to inform them that the masters, or mine proprietors, would require very few arguments to induce them to employ the well-educated men to whom he alludes (as plenty of them could be had for half the wages that must be paid a clever practical miner), were they at all as efficient in the performance of the duties required. But, in the meantime, it surely ought not to be charged against the practical miner, as a crime, his not being better educated, if he has had no opportunity of becoming so; and far less ought he to be blamed for being more efficient, as a director of mines, than men of superior education, who are destitute of practical knowledge. I shall conclude this letter with an account of the difficulties sometimes encountered by working miners to get possession of literary information, and the great exertions made by some to obtain it. The most of the particulars which I shall give partly came under my own observation; the rest I had from the individual to whom I allude. About a quarter of a century ago, a young man, anxious to improve himself, by chance heard that an encyclopaedia then published contained an able article on mining, but how to "get a read" appeared, at first, as difficult to him as to get to become "Master of the Mint." At length he thought of making bold to apply to his parish minister, to assist him to get a loan of it from a college library, although his only acquaintance with his reverence was, that he had often "spoken at him in church; but had never spoken to him but once, and that was, when he was presented to him for baptism." Nevertheless, he thought that one who talked so soft and so fine, of the beauty of Christian love, would be glad of an opportunity of giving a practical exhibition of it, by lending a little help in need to a poor parishioner, particularly as it was not money he required—so to him accordingly he went. The good clergyman heard his application at his hall door, and, without waiting to hear more, or asking any questions in return, he civilly refused to apply to the library for the book, by making some excuse of its being against rules, &c. Here the young Tyro's hopes were blasted, and his courage fell, but, as he said, it was but for a moment. On his way home, he reflected that the landlord of a small farmer in the neighbourhood was a lawyer in a learned city, about thirty miles distance, and he thought, if he could procure a letter of introduction from the farmer (which he expected to get the more readily, as he was nearly as poor a man as himself), the gentleman might get him a read of the book, and, with this simple introduction in his pocket, he set out on this long journey on foot, with a light heart and light purse, but with still high hopes of being successful in what, without any metaphor in using the word, might truly be called the pursuit of knowledge. In this instance, fortunately, when he arrived at his journey's end, he found the "coming lawyer" proved to be to him "the good Samaritan," brought him into his house, and kindly questioned him as to the progress he had made in his studies in literature and science, and, with many flattering words of encouragement to proceed in the course, which he was pained to say, he had so humbly commenced, invited him to call back in the morning at a certain hour, and he would bring him to the lawyer's library, and get the book for him that he desired for two days, but that it could not be taken out of the city. This day was an era never to be forgotten in the life of that young man when he was put in possession of the book. It was to him a treasure, as he thought, of unaccountable value, and when he got to his humble lodgings, he set briskly to work, copied what he thought most important of the letter press, made rough sketches of the plates, and had the book returned within the prescribed time; and, after expressing his thanks to his kind benefactor, which was too heartfelt and sincere to find suitable utterance in words, but was, no doubt, perfectly intelligible to the gentleman, he then returned home to his humble employment, and, so far from his literary propensities taking off his attention from his necessary labour in the mine, I have heard him say, that, for months after, when thinking of the acquisition he had made on this occasion, he thought he was able to wield the pick, and strike the gad, with a more nervous stroke than he had ever done before. It may be interesting to some of your more humble readers, to know that, before this young man had arrived at the age of twenty-two years, several indications of trust and responsibility had been awarded for his services, and that, without his possessing any rare talent or genius, so called, beyond industry, but with industry and integrity not to be surpassed, for twenty years he discharged the duties of different arduous appointments, with credit to himself and benefit to his employers, at which time he had acquired an honourable rank in society, with a small independence, and, what was better still, which is a pity does not always happen in like cases, the improvement of his mind—properly speaking, of himself—kept pace with that of his outward condition. But the most satisfactory portion of this short narrative is yet to be told; this young man did not escape those preliminary complaints to which miners are so subject, and, after several years' struggling with the disease, he was by it, in the early age of forty-two years, hurried away that—before long whence an traveller returns, leaving his sorrowing friends this consolation, that, was length of life to be measured by the rational enjoyment, and the benevolent and virtuous discharge of all his duties, then, it might truly be said, he whose life they regretted had expired at a good old age, all of which can be verified by his old remains.

Llanidloes, May 3.

W. GARRATT.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEXICAN COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the offices, Winchester-street, on Thursday, the 4th inst.,

WILLIAM BURNIE, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. MAUDE (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting, and the following

REPORT.

In the report presented to the proprietors at the last annual meeting, the directors alluded, somewhat in detail, to the heavy losses which had been sustained during the preceding year (1941), on the mining operations of the company in the state of Oaxaca, as exhibited in the annual balance-sheet of that undertaking, which was then submitted to the proprietors. These continued heavy losses on the working of the mine appeared to discourage the directors, that they were induced to recommend to the proprietors the expediency of abandoning altogether the mine, which were then wrought for account of the company, and of limiting their operations for the future to purchases of ore from native miners (buscones), and the reduction of the mine by barrel amalgamation. These suggestions having met with the approval of the proprietors, the directors lost no time in carrying them into effect; accordingly, by the very first opportunity which presented itself, the directors sent orders to Mr. Fenocchio, their agent in Oaxaca, to give the notices required by the contracts for the surrender of the mine to their respective owners, on the expiration of such notices. Prior, however, to serving these notices, Mr. Fenocchio caused an official inspection to be made of the mine, by the mining department of the state, who reported that they had been wrought in strict conformity with the ordinances, or mining laws of Mexico; this was done to prevent litigious or capricious objections—but too frequently resorted to in Mexico, on receiving back the mine, on the part of their owners, especially where, as in the present instance, they were subject to an annual rent. This precaution being completed, Mr. Fenocchio proceeded immediately to carry out the instructions of the directors; and, on the expiration of the notices, the mine was surrendered to their respective owners, on the 15th of September and December last, the Hacienda of San José, also, being no longer required for the service of the company, was likewise returned to its owner, in December. Thus have the intentions of the directors and proprietors been attained, in respect to the abandonment of the mine, without the smallest danger or litigation on the part of their owners, and the company thereby relieved from very heavy responsibilities and charges, for rentals, salaries, &c., to the officers who had charge of the working of the mine, by which a considerable saving will occur to the company. The operations of the company are now, therefore, limited to the purchases of ore from the buscones, or native miners, on assays previously ascertained, and at prices (dependent on said assays) previously agreed on, limiting the purchases as much as possible to ore suitable for barrel amalgamation—which, however, requires ore of so high a ley, or ounces (three to four ounces per quintal, at least), that Mr. Fenocchio, in spite of all his efforts, and the great encouragement held out to the buscones, had not lately been able to procure a sufficient supply of barrel ore to keep the new amalgamation mill at Yaveña fully employed, while that at Santa Anna was entirely unemployed during the past year; notwithstanding which, the profit on this branch of the company's operations, for the past year, amounted to \$2600, or 1900, which—but for the \$2000, or 1200, lost on the mine—would nearly have extinguished the loss on the year's operations, \$2000, or 1200, as appears by the Oaxaca balance-sheet, now submitted to the meeting. It is evident, however, that unless a greater stimulus can be given to the acquisition of barrel ore, so as at least to keep the mill at Yaveña fully employed, the operations of the company cannot be carried on in a satisfactory manner; with a view, therefore, to the attainment of this desirable object, the directors have lately, on the repeated and urgent representations of their agent (Mr. Fenocchio), sanctioned his advance of \$2500 on a contract for the Santa Gertrudis Mine, on what is termed in Mexico "oro de plaza," or on contract for supplying mines with money and other articles, on condition that the owner shall deliver to the company all the ore which their agents may deem it expedient to purchase, at prices previously agreed on, and upon any previously ascertained—which, as previously stated, is considered of the advance made to the owner to enable him to work the mine efficiently, are usually regulated on a scale much below what is paid to other native miners, called buscones, for ore furnished by them. By these means, the company, for a comparatively small advance of money, expect to obtain all the advantages which the mine can be made to yield, as far as their operations are concerned, without the risk and responsibility of mining, as owners, except the sum agreed beforehand to be advanced to enable the owner to work it efficiently—for which they have a lien on the mine itself, as their security. To enable the directors to carry out this advance, and to reimburse the trust in demand made, the directors have reported at the yearly meeting as having been sent to Mr. Fenocchio, in a letter of credit, which, when availed of, was to be advanced out of the indemnity fund.

The directors now report that, on the 20th of November last, they made a call of 10s. per share on the 100 shares then in existence, which call was paid on 50 shares, leaving 50 unpaid upon—which, in pursuance of the provision of the deed of constitution of the company, were declared forfeited for the benefit of the remaining proprietors, by resolutions of the directors, recorded in the minute book of the 15th or 16th of February inst. The directors now submit a balance sheet of the company's accounts, from its commencement to the 31st of December last, examined and attested by the auditors, as prescribed by the deed of constitution, and have to report that two of the directors—namely, John Mitchell, Esq., the chairman, and John Oliver Hanson, Esq., one of the trustees, and William Wainwright Terrington, Esq., one of the auditors of the company, are now in town, by settled retainer, to go out of office; but, being eligible, now offer themselves for re-election to the offices of directors and auditor, respectively.

Balance-sheet of the company.

De.		To CAPITAL.	
Deposits and moneys from commencement to Dec. 31, 1941	£380,000 10 0		
Cash received on call of 10s. per share on 500 shares, on Nov. 20, 1942	271 0 0		
Balance of profit and loss, dividends, interest, Exchange, &c. Bills, in- demnity fund, discounts, &c.	5,138 10 6		
Total	£385,379 0 6		
By.		BY COMMISSIONERS IN MEXICO.	
Amounts transmitted him to Dec. 31, 1941	£260,247 16 5		
Dividends	1,342 2 4		
General expenses	26,437 17 2		
Furniture and fixtures	100 0 0		
Indemnity fund	1,600 0 0		
Cash, Dec. 31, 1942, 31.5. on 75.00—Stamp, 10s.	501 4 7		
Total	£290,127 0 6		

The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry, on meeting the proprietors on this occasion, that they were not in a position to give them more favourable information; after, however, the unfortunate results of the working of all their mines (and from the beginning, up to last year, they had worked between forty and fifty, all of which were to have produced handsome fortunes), and the sinking of an enormous sum of money, it was a consolation to hear they had got rid of all responsibility in the mines, and had reduced their expenses from about 12,000l. per annum to 1200l., and he now hoped, and, indeed, believed, that if they could only obtain from buscones, and from the Santa Gertrudis mine, ore to the amount of 2000 quintals per month, for their barrel amalgamation, they should reap a small dividend; he should be happy to be 2000 or 4000 quintals, which would then leave them a handsome profit, but they must not expect to realise an iota of the sanguine expectations with which they had unfortunately been so often lulled to sleep. They had made a profit during the year even with their present small purchases (only 1600 quintals per month) of nearly 5000 dollars, which had been swallowed up by the loss on the mines of 5000 dollars; they had now, however, got rid of that incubus, and he hoped the directors, at the next annual meeting, would be enabled to come before them under more favourable auspices.

Mr. CLIFFORD suggested that, as the Santa Gertrudis mine held out such good indications, it would not be wise to withhold a few hundred dollars to obtain sole possession of it; but the CHAIRMAN was sure the proprietors generally would not sanction the entering again on mining responsibility when they could reap a certain benefit by the mode now adopted.

Mr. MAUDE then read several extracts from letters from Mr. Fenocchio (the agent), all strongly urging the directors to enable him to make a trial of the Santa Gertrudis mine, which had led the directors to adopt the plan as stated in the report.—In answer to a proprietor, he informed the meeting that the available assets now in Mexico amounted to about 40,000 dollars; that the ore from the Santa Gertrudis mine was of a richer description than those of any of the mines they had ever worked—producing, in some instances, 20, 30, and even 40 oz. per quintal, but the average ley during the time they had taken the ore, was 8 oz. per quintal, which would yield a good profit on barrel amalgamation; the lowest ley of ore which could be worked to advantage by this process, was about 4 oz. or 4½ oz. per quintal, and all above that was capable of giving profit; at their two buscones, if fully employed, they could amalgamate 4500 quintals per month.

A FURTHER inquiry if the directors had taken into consideration, and if any steps were being adopted, for obtaining a license from the Mexican Government to export their ore; the advantages obtained would be great, and, as the Real del Monte Company sent their silver to London, and obtained a larger price than if sold in Mexico, he saw no reason why they should not do the same.—Some conversation ensued on this subject; it was stated that the danger in sending the precious metals through the country, unaccompanied the extra profit, and there was no possibility of getting it insured; also that the Real del Monte Company's silver was not so far inland, and, consequently, did not run so much risk.—Mr. MAUDE said the subject had been well considered, and could assure the proprietors, notwithstanding the risk, which was not so much as formerly, the advantages would be great—the silver, which in Mexico sold for 7½ dollars, would fetch in England 8 dollars; if the ore were exported, the gold alone would pay well, as in England 5 grs. to the pound were allowed, while in Mexico it was 12 grs. per ounce; he had written to the agent, stating that the Real del Monte had obtained the permission to export, and requesting him to inform the directors why they were not in the same position, or what steps could be taken to accomplish it. These

explanations appeared to give satisfaction, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That the report now read be received, adopted, and entered in the minute-book of general court, for the information of the proprietors.
2. That John Mitchell, Esq., and John Oliver Hanson, Esq., be re-elected directors of the company.
3. That W. W. Terrington, Esq., be re-elected an auditor of the company.
4. That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Maude (the secretary) for the great attention which he has always paid to the affairs of the company, and for the courtesy and readiness with which, on all occasions, he meets inquiries respecting its proceedings.
5. That the best thanks of the meeting are especially due, and offered, to the chairman of the meeting, and to the directors, for the lucid statements and explanations now given to the proprietors present, and for the long and gratuitous services which they have rendered to the company.

GENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned special general meeting of the members of this association was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the 4th inst., G. P. PARKIN, Esq., in the chair.—Several alterations were proposed in various rules of the institution, which were passed by a large majority; the same were ordered to be printed, and a copy to be sent to each proprietor.—Thanks were then voted to the chairman and directors, when the meeting separated.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

HOLMHOUSE MINING COMPANY.

May 1.—In the 110 fathom level, west of Wall's shaft, the lode is ten inches wide, and worth 18l. per fathom. In the 100 fathom level west the lode is one foot wide, and worth 10l. per fathom; the lode in the mine sinking below this level is fourteen inches wide, and worth 22l. per fathom. The 100 fathom level, east of Wall's shaft, and the cross-cut south, towards the Flag-jack lode, is still without alteration; in the cross-cut north of Hitchins's shaft, at this level, we have just cut the lode; it is one foot wide, and worth 6l. per fathom; the lode in the slopes, in the back of this level, is twenty inches wide, and worth 46l. per fathom. The eighty and ninety fathom levels, west of Hitchins's shaft, are still progressing towards the lode. In the back of the ninety fathom level the lode in the eastern slopes is twenty inches wide, and worth 36l. per fathom; in the middle slopes the lode is two feet wide, and worth 45l. per fathom; and in the western slopes the lode is twenty inches wide, and worth 48l. per fathom. In the eighty fathom level, east of Wall's shaft, the lode is six inches wide, producing stones of ore; the north lode, in the cross cut, at this level, is twenty inches wide, composed of capel, spar, and muscud; the lode in the slopes, in the back of this level, is sixteen inches wide, and worth 25l. per fathom. In the sixty-two fathom level, east of Bray's shaft, the lode is small and poor. In the seventy fathom level, west of Hitchins's shaft, the lode is ten inches wide, producing good stones of ore, and promising improvement. In the sixty-two fathom level the lode is thrown out of its regular course by several small cross courses, the ground at present being much disordered. In the deep adit, east of Lady Beam shaft, the lode is sixteen inches wide, composed of capel, spar, and muscud, and occasionally producing stones of ore. We weighed on Friday last March ore, 204 tons 4 cwt. 3 qrs., and sampled April ore, computed 206 tons.

T. RICHARDS.

REDFORD UNITED MINING COMPANY.

May 2.—In the forty fathom level, east of the old engine-shaft, the lode is twenty inches wide, composed of spar and muscud, with good stones of ore. The new engine-shaft, in the eastern part of the mine, is sunk 4 fms. 3 ft. below the ten fathom level—ground favourable for sinking; the lode is two and a half feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, and muscud, mixed with stones of black and grey ore. In the ten fathom level east the lode is two feet wide, composed of gossan and spar, with good stones of black and grey ore, and presenting a very favourable appearance. The tribute pitches are without alteration.

J. PHILLIPS.

TINROFT MINING COMPANY.

May 1.—We have still a very promising lode in the engine shaft, worth from 30l. to 35l. per fathom. There is no alteration in the sixty fathom level, either east or west, but we hope to see the lode beyond the cross-courses in a short time; the lode continues very promising, although at present yielding but a small quantity of ore; driving west on same lode, from where we cut into it, the end is worth about 18l. per fathom. The lode in the fifty end, to the west of the shaft, has improved in the past week; it is now worth about 30l. per fathom. The slopes in the back of the sixty and back of the fifty end now yield fair quality work, as do also the pitches; an material alteration in either the forty or thirty west. The lode in the fifty-five fathom level, west of Palmer's shaft, is still looking very promising; ground in the shaft more favourable for sinking. In the south mine, the mine, sinking under the eighty-one, is yielding good work for tin and copper ore, worth about 30l. per fathom. The cross-cut at the ninety is now passing through some branches of ore, similar to those we passed through at the eighty-one, when near the lode at that level. We sampled and weighed on Saturday 355 tons 15 cwt. of copper ore, which I expect will fetch near 20000l.

WILLIAM PAUL.

CORNUAN MINING COMPANY.

May 1.—The lode in the seventy fathom level is about two feet wide, composed of spar, muscud, &c. We expect to communicate Murray's shaft to the sixty fathom level in a few days, and shall then proceed to cross-cut the ground, as the principal part of the lode appears to be lodged to the north of this level. Some of the tribute pitches are looking prosperous. J. WARR.

YAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

May 1.—In the 135 fathom level, driving south, the lode is eighteen inches wide, producing some good work; in the east driving north, at the same level, the lode is one foot wide, composed of capel and jack, but poor for ore. In the 125 fathom level the lode is at present intersected with side courses, and unproductive. In the 115 fathom level the lode is one foot wide, six inches of which is good work. In the 105 and the lode is three feet big, composed of four-spar, muscud, and silver-lead ore. In the ninety-five fathom level the lode is eighteen inches wide, producing some very work. In the eighty-five fathom level the lode is six inches wide, producing ore of a fair quality. In the seventy-five and the lode is eighteen inches wide, good work. In the sixty-five fathom level the lode is eighteen inches wide, producing ore, but not rich. In the fifty-five fathom level the lode is two feet wide, chiefly composed of capel and four-spar, intersected with ore. In the forty-five fathom level the lode is one foot wide, producing ore, but rather poor. In the thirty-five fathom level the lode is divided into two branches, which is also poor for ore. On Saturday last we held our usual sitting, and we have now twenty-nine pitches, employing thirty men, on a tribute varying from 4l. to 10s. in the 1l. on the value of the lead only. The new shaft, or inclined plane, is sunk about five fathoms below the surface; the ground is favourable for sinking. The engine house for the new stamping engine is also in a forward state of building. At the north mine, at the thirty fathom level, we have extended on the lode about eleven fathoms in length, and have found it productive, and of a promising character; we have not driven the adit south at this level since my last report, for want of air. In the north adit, driving at this level, the lode is at present rather in a divided state, and poor. We have to day sampled two parcels of rich silver-lead ore, computed 191 tons—viz., No. 1, seventy-four tons, and No. 2, twenty-seven tons, and have found on Saturday, the 15th inst., for the sale, samples of which, with advice of sale, has been forwarded to each purchaser. J. SPRAGUE.

CALLISTON MINING COMPANY.

May 1.—In reporting on these mines, I have only to inform you that our operations continue to go on well. The company, during the past week, have been busily engaged in working down pumps, also the main road, being lowered, &c., at the twenty fathom level. The engine is now working steadily, and the water is sinking as fast as can reasonably be expected, being about eight fathoms below the twenty fathom level. The walls of the shaft, which engine house are progressing with all speed, which will be completed, we expect, in about eight or ten days. The new pit work is now being brought on the mine. The ground in Hurlstone adit level has become more favourable than hitherto. S. HAMPDEN.

TRINLEIGH COMMONS MINING COMPANY.

April 26.—The eighty, east of Chelmsford, is ten inches wide, with stones of ore. In the eighty north we are driving, and expect soon to cut the lode. In the seventy west the lode is twenty inches wide, but little mineral. The sixty east is four feet wide, some very good ore on the north part of the lode. The mine under the seventy east is fourteen inches wide, and worth one ton and a half of good ore per fathom. The sixty west is three and a half feet wide, worth 15l. per fathom. The fifty west has some good stones of ore, and is more likely. At Grand Fortune the fifty west is two and a half feet wide, kindly, but little ore. The fifty east is worth 15l. per fathom. The forty five west has very little ore, and this level east is worth 15l. per fathom. H. SYMONS.

UNITED WILLS MINING COMPANY.

May 3.—Seventy fathom level—contains cut lode four feet wide, very thorough, out of fair quality; western end lode four feet wide, producing but little ore. Sixty fathom level—in driving east the lode is four feet wide, improved for ore since my last; in the western end the lode is five feet wide, very thorough, but not rich. In the diagonal shaft, sinking below this level, the lode is three feet wide, producing some good ore. Forty fathom level—lode three and a half feet wide, two feet on the north part good ore; improved since last week. Twenty fathom level—lode four feet wide, very thorough, but of low quality. Twenty fathom level—lode eighteen inches wide, producing but little ore. Twenty fathom level—lode eighteen inches wide, producing but little ore. Twenty fathom level—lode eighteen inches wide, producing but little ore. Adit and West Shaft—no alteration in this and for the past week. N. LAURENCE. S. H. FRANK.

WEST WYRAL JEWELL MINING ASSOCIATION.

May 1.—No alteration in the ground in Buckingham's engine-shaft since our last. The seventy east, on south branch lode, is worth 7l. per fathom, and ground more favourable for driving. The seventy west, on Wheel Jewell lode, is worth 30l. per fathom. The seventy west, on the new lode, is twenty inches wide, composed of spar, prisms, black, and gray ore, looking very promising to be a productive lode for ore. The fifty seven east, on Buckingham's lode, is one foot wide, worth 15l. per fathom. The fifty-seven east, on Wheel Jewell lode, is worth 15l. per fathom. S. LEAH.

TRINLEIGH MINING COMPANY.

April 26.—The lower part of the lode in the mine sinking under the fifty fathom level is nine inches wide, producing half a ton of ore per fathom; this mine is suspended at present, because we have cut water in it; a rise will go up speedily when the sixty-two fathom level is driven under it, which is at present fifteen fathoms west; a pitch is set east and west of this mine, in the bottom of the fifty fathom level, by four men, at 6s. in the pound. The part of the lode we are driving on at the sixty-two fathom level, east of Baker's shaft, is about two feet wide—saving work, but not so good as last reported. On the setting day, which was yesterday, 26th inst., six pitches were set as follows:—One by four men, at 6s.; one by four men, at 6s. 6d.; one by two men, at 6s. 6d.; one by two men, at 10s.; one by two men, at 11s.; and one by two men, at 12s. in the pound—the tributors to dress their own ore. H. WILLIAMS. J. MORECOM.

CONSOLIDATED TREFOIL MINING COMPANY.

May 1.—The fifty fathom level, east and west of Henwood's shaft, are much as last reported; we have not made much progress in these levels in the past week, in consequence of altering the pitwork in Henwood's shaft. The lode in the forty fathom level, east of Henwood's shaft, is one foot wide—good tribute ground. The tin lode in the back of the adit level, east of Henwood's shaft, is eight feet wide—tribute ground. H. WILLIAMS. J. MORECOM.

SUCCESSFUL MINING OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A few weeks ago, we had the pleasure of stating that the proprietors of the Wheel Jewell Lead Mines were so encouraged by the report of Mr. Robert Stagg, of the governor and company's office, Middleton Teesdale, Durham, on the quality of the lead and silver ore found upon their estate, that they had determined to pursue their mining operations upon a more extensive scale than ever. That pleasure is, however, considerably heightened by the fact, that, since the above announcement was made, four distinct lodes of exceedingly rich metal have been found at Glen Osmond, on the property of Osmond Gilles, Esq., our late Colonial Treasurer—a circumstance not altogether conclusive of the fact, perhaps, but one which certainly justifies us in supposing that the whole range of hills from the neighbourhood of Adelaide on to Cape Jervis, is one continued succession of valuable mineral deposits. Unwilling, in a matter of such grave importance to the colony, to take the testimony of a second person on the subject, we made a visit in person to Glen Osmond yesterday, and, from having seen somewhat of the indications of valuable mines in the counties of Durham and Cumberland some years ago, we should say that those on Mr. Gilles's estate exceed the reasonable expectations of the least sanguine of miners. So near the surface is the ore deposited, that one of the lodes is already laid bare upwards of a quarter of a mile from the base towards the summit of the hill, the indications throughout the whole of this continuous line being of the most satisfactory and encouraging nature. Of the remaining lodes, it is sufficient for the present to say, that their appearances are equally promising, although the workmen have not yet succeeded in laying them bare to the same extent. Every one at all acquainted with mining operations in the province, and hitherto a visitant to Glen Osmond, has expressed himself in terms of unbounded confidence in reference to the discovery, and has predicted its immense ultimate advantages, first to Mr. Gilles and his family, and next to the colony.

In returning thus publicly to this subject, we are not without hopes of attracting the attention of British capitalists, with a view of leading them to take it up in a manner befitting its importance to the province. The average silver produced from the ore of the Wheel Jewell lead mines was 34 oz. per ton—that is to say, value for 6l. 10s. sterling—and the same may be predicted, not only of the Glen Osmond, but of other mines to which the present discovery will, doubtless, inevitably lead. Of the working of these mines on a small scale paying the present proprietors, and that handsomely too, there is no manner whatever of doubt, but to subordinate them, as much as possible, to the general interests of the colony, we are anxious to see the operations connected with them conducted upon a scale altogether beyond the reach of any two or three private colonists, however influential their position, or successful their former enterprises. Were Adelaide now what Adelaide was two or three years ago, we should not despair in as many weeks of seeing a company formed for the purpose, with a capital of 100,000l. to 150,000l. As it is, however, we must be content to have the bows of our mountains depleted of their riches by foreign capital, taking to ourselves, as our only share of the advantages to be derived from such discoveries, the profits necessarily arising from the impetus which must thereby eventually be given to the trade of the province. On the friends of the colony at a distance, we press this matter with much earnestness, assuring them that there is no way in which they can more effectually serve us, than by making it extensively known, and promising for ourselves to keep them informed, from time to time, as to the measure and extent of our progress.—S. Australian Register.

MINING NOTICES.

[Under this head we purpose collecting such paragraphs as may appear in the provincial and other Journals, bearing reference to discoveries and improvements in mining operations at home and abroad. It is hardly necessary to observe, that we must not be considered to admit the correctness of the information conveyed which, in too many instances, requires cautious investigation—the sanguine expectations of parties in some instances, and the want of honesty in others, throwing a degree of responsibility on a Journal in giving publicity to reports, which it should instead taking upon ourselves.]

PEN PARK HOLE.—There was a work published about ninety years ago, wherein it was stated that lead was supposed to exist in Pen Park Hole, but it is somewhat remarkable that no effort should have been made to ascertain the fact, until within the last few weeks, when an examination was made by some Cornish miners, under the superintendence of Richard Howe, Esq., a few days since, Mr. Howe, accompanied by the men, descended the "hole," which is a natural pit, of very considerable depth. They entered it in a slanting direction, much to the south of their lives, and, after descending to the depth of from twenty to thirty fathoms, they came to a large body of water, quite sufficient to float the largest vessel in the port of Bristol. Some very excellent specimens of lead ore were here obtained, yielding as much as 75 per cent., which has led to some further operations, with a view to the regular working of the lode. For this purpose a large head has been let down, by means of which the party have been able to explore the recesses. The water is eight fathoms deep, twelve fathoms long, and fifteen fathoms broad.—Bristol Mercury.—[We were favoured with some particulars respecting this curious work by a correspondent, and which were inserted in last week's Journal; we should be glad to receive additional information, as such could not fail proving of general interest.]

MINE ACCIDENTS.

Dreadful Explosion at South Hutton Pit.—Yesterday week a dreadful explosion took place at South Hutton Pit, near Haswell, about six miles from Sunderland, which has been attended, as is too frequently the case, with the most fatal consequences. Three individuals, who were working in the pit at the time, have been deprived of life, and thirteen others have been seriously injured. As soon as the accident became known, crowds ran to the disastrous scene, and there was speedily a great number collected at the mouth of the pit. When it was deemed safe, several men descended the shaft, and the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers were brought to light. The scene at the mouth of the pit was truly heart-rending. The wives, parents, and relations of the sufferers, having heard of the explosion, ran to the colliery, and, as the dead and mangled bodies of those dear to them were brought up, their shrieks and lamentations, beseeching great distress, were heard of a considerable distance. The explosion is attributed, as explosions generally are, to negligence of one of the "lampmen" (boys and stoves for lighting the mine), having one of the lamp-draws open, by which means foul air was collected, which, being ignited by the machine, with which miners often leave the coal, had caused the explosion.

Four men Wigan.—On Monday morning last, about half past six o'clock, considerable alarm was excited in Wigan, by an explosion of fire damp in one of the main-pits belonging to Mr. Galloway. It appears that the underlode went down the pit about 10 o'clock, to examine the works, and reported that all was right, and six men shortly followed him, when the explosion took place. Some time elapsed before any one could get into the works with safety, and it was not until nearly eight o'clock that the whole of the unfortunate men could be freed, two of those engaged comparatively unscathed, two others have received serious injury, and the other two, named James Rowland and John Yates, were both dead.

Bedfordshire Quarry.—On the 26th ult., as S. Lowe and S. Seddick were repairing a pit's mouth, the confounding game was, and they were precipitated to the bottom, a depth of thirty-five yards; the master on foot on Lowe's head and lifted him on the spot, and Seddick is so severely injured, that his right leg is amputated of the recovery.

CURRENT PRICES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Saturday morning, Twelve o'clock.	
Consolidated, 100 1/2	Dutch, 5 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 3 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 2 per Cent., 100 1/2
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100 1/2	Dutch, 1/16 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/32 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/64 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/128 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/256 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/512 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/1024 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/2048 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/4096 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/8192 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/16384 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/32768 per Cent., 100 1/2
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100 1/2	Dutch, 1/131072 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/262144 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/524288 per Cent., 100 1/2
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100 1/2	Dutch, 1/2097152 per Cent., 100 1/2
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100 1/2	Dutch, 1/89202980779622652566142868505940605190144 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/178405961559245305132285737011881211380288 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/356811923118490610264571474023762422760576 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/713623846236981220529142948047524845521152 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/1427247692473962441058285896095049691042304 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/2854495384947924882116571792190099382084608 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/5708990769895849764233143584380198764169216 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/11417981539791699528466287168760397528338432 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/22835963079583399056932574337520795056676864 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/45671926159166798113865148675041590113353728 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/91343852318333596227730297350083180226707456 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/18268770463666719245546059470016636045341504 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/36537540927333438491092118940033272090683008 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/73075081854666876982184237880066544181366016 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/146150163709333753964368475760133088362732032 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/292300327418667507928736951520266176725464064 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/584600654837335015857473903040532353450928128 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/1169201309674670031714947806081064706901856256 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/2338402619349340063429895612162129413803712512 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/4676805238698680126859791224224258827607425024 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/9353610477397360253719582448448517655214850048 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/1870722095479472050743916896897035311042970016 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/3741444190958944101487833793794070622085940032 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/7482888381917888202975667587588141244171880064 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/14965776763835776405951335175176824888343760128 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/29931553527671552811902670350353649776687520256 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/59863107055343105623805340700707299553375040512 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/119726214110686211247610681401405991106750081024 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/239452428221372422495221362802811982213500160256 per Cent., 100 1/2
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100 1/2	Dutch, 1/957809712885489689980885451211247928884000641024 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/1915619425770979379961770902422495777760001282048 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/3831238851541958759923541804844991555520002564096 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/7662477703083917519847083609689983111040005128192 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/153249554061678350396941672193799662220800102563968 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/306499108123356700793883344387599324441600205127936 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/612998216246713401587766688775198648883200402555872 per Cent., 100 1/2
100 1/2	Dutch, 1/1225